Think, O my ſoul, *devoutly* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou ſaw'ſt the wide extended deep
In all its horrors riſe! *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 490.

To ſecond cauſes we ſeem to truſt, without expreſſing, ſo *devoutly* as we ought to do, our dependance on the firſt. *Atterb.*

DEUSE. *n. ſ.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*, from *Duſius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the prettieſt prologue, as he wrote it;
Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it. *Congreve.*

DEUTERO'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [δεύτερος and γαμέω.] A ſecond marriage. *Dict.*

DEUTERONO'MY. *n. ſ.* [Δευτερονόμιον.] The ſecond book of the law, being the book of Moſes.

DEUTERO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [δεύτερος and σκοπέω.] The ſecond intention; the meaning beyond the literal ſenſe.

Not attaining the *deuteroſcopy*, or ſecond intention of the words, they are fain to omit their conſequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEW. *n. ſ.* [deap, Saxon; *daauw*, Dutch.] The moiſture upon the ground.

Fogs, particularly thoſe which we frequently obſerve after ſun-ſetting, even in our hotteſt months, are nothing but a vapour, conſiſting of water, and of ſuch mineral matter as it meets with in its paſſage, and could well bring up along with it; which vapour was ſent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the ſun then being above the horizon, taking it at the ſurface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmoſphere, it was not diſcernible, as now it is; becauſe the ſun being now gone off, the vapour ſtagnates at and near the earth, and faturates the air 'till it is ſo thick as to be eaſily viſible therein: and when at length the heat there is ſomewhat further ſpent, which is uſually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a *dew*, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cheriſhes, cools and refreſhes, after the ſcorching heat of the foregoing day. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of ſleep,
But with his tim'rous dreams was ſtill awak'd. *Shak. R. III.*

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His *dew* falls ev'ry where. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

She looks as clear
As morning roſes newly waſh'd with *dew*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dews and rain are but the returns of moiſt vapours condenſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 81.

Now ſliding ſtreams the thirſty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving *dew*. *Pope.*

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moiſten; to bedew.

A trickling ſtream of balm moſt ſovereign,
And dainty dear, which on the ground ſtill fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dewed* been with timely rain. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Be we the med'cine of the ſickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us.
——Or ſo much as it needs
To *dew* the ſovereign flower, and drown the weeds. *Shakeſ.*

Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

He ceas'd; diſcerning Adam with ſuch joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears,
Without the vent of words, which theſe he breath'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii. *l.* 373.

Palemon above the reſt appears,
In ſable garments, *dew'd* with guſhing tears. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. It is not uſed properly of an action of terrour.

In Gallick blood again
He *dews* his reeking ſword, and ſtrows the ground
With headleſs ranks. *Phillips.*

DE'WBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *berry*.]
Dewberries, as they ſtand here among the more delicate fruits, muſt be underſtood to mean ratberries, which are alſo of the bramble kind. *Hanmer.*

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEWBESPRE'NT. *part.* [*dew* and *beſprent*.] Sprinkled with dew.

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their ſupper on the ſavoury herb
Of knot-graſs *dewbeſprent*, and were in fold,
I ſat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-ſuckle. *Milton.*

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning*.] The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the ſparkling of dew.

He, now to prove his late renewed might,
High-brandiſhing his bright *dew-burning* blade,
Upon his creſted ſcalp ſo ſore did ſmite,
That to the ſcull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*

DE'WDROP. *n. ſ.* [*dew* and *drop*.] A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun-riſe.

I muſt go ſeek ſome *dewdrops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowſlip's ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

An hoſt
Innumerable! as the ſtars of night,
Or ſtars of morning, *dewdrops*, which the ſun
Impearls! on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r. *Milton's Pa. Loſt.*

Reſt, ſweet as *dewdrops* on their flow'ry lawns,
When the ſky opens, and the morning dawns! *Tickell.*

DE'WLAP. *n. ſ.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew*.]
1. The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large rowles of fat about his ſhoulders ſlung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung. *Addiſ. Ov. Met.*

2. It is uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for a lipſlaccid with age, in contempt.

And ſometimes lurk I in a goſſip's bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab;
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'WLAPT. *adj.* [from *dewlap*.] Furniſhed with dewlaps.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whoſe throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The *dewlapt* bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*

DE'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the *dew-worm*, which ſome call the lob-worm, and the brandling, are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

DE'WY. *adj.* [from *dew*.]
1. Reſembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the earth a *dewy* miſt
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 331.

Where two adverſe winds,
Sublim'd from *dewy* vapours in mid ſky,
Engage with horrid ſhock, the ruffled brine
Roars ſtormy. *Phillips.*

2. Moiſt with dew; roſcid.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her *dewy* bed
Of aged Tithone, 'gan herſelf to rear,
With roſy cheeks, for ſhame as bluſhing red. *Fairy Queen.*

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth ſing,
And the waters murmuring,
With ſuch conſort as they keep,
Entice the *dewy* feather'd ſleep. *Milton.*

His *dewy* locks diſtill'd
Ambroſia. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 56.

His own Prænineſte ſends a choſen band,
With thoſe who plough Saturnia's Gabine land;
Beſides the ſuccour which cold Ancien yields,
The rocks of Hernicus and *dewy* fields. *Dryden's Æn. b.* viii.

*DE'XTER. *adj.* [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term uſed in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this ſiniſter
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

DEXTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]
1. Readineſs of limbs; activity; readineſs to attain ſkill; ſkill; expertneſs.
2. Readineſs of contrivance; quickneſs of expedient; ſkill of management.

His wiſdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himſelf from dangers, when they preſſed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*. *South's Sermons.*

The ſame Proteſtants may, by their *dexterity*, make themſelves the national religion, and diſpoſe the church-revenues among their paſtors. *Swift.*

DE'XTEROUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.]
1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; as, a *dexterous* workman.
2. Expert in management; ſubtle; full of expedients.

They confine themſelves, and are *dexterous* managers enough of the wares and products of that corner, with which they content themſelves. *Locke.*

DEXTE'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly; ſkilfully; artfully.

The magiſtrate ſometimes cannot do his own office *dexterouſly*, but by acting the miniſter. *South's Sermons.*

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And *dexterouſly* to throw the lucky fice. *Dryden.*

DE'XTRAL.

DE'XTRAL. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunicles or ſkins, which ſhould hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we muſt not conceive it diffuſeth its virtue by meer irradiation, but by its veins and proper veſſels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 5.

DEXTRA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *dextral*.] The ſtate of being on the right, not the left, ſide.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and ſuch as ariſeth from a conſtant root in nature, we might expect the ſame in other animals, whoſe parts are alſo differenced by *dextrality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 5.

DIABE'TES. *n. ſ.* [διαβήτης.] A morbid copiouſneſs of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary paſſages.

An increaſe of that ſecretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectick ſweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other conſumptions. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

DIABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *diabolus*, Latin.] Deviliſh; par-
DIABO'LICK. } taking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beaſts obſerv'd,
Doubt might beget of *diabolick* pow'r,
Active within, beyond the ſenſe of brute. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirſt of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppreſſion, is a moſt *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and Nature, and upon the common well-being of mankind? *L'Eſtrange.*

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exerciſe, and they that uſe it are the devil's children. *Ray on the Creation.*

Damned ſpirits muſt needs be all envy, deſpair, and rage; and have ſo much of a *diabolical* nature in them, as to wiſh all men to ſhare their miſery. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

*DIACODIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſyrup of poppies.

DIACOUSTICS. *n. ſ.* [διακουστικὸς.] The doctrine of ſounds.

DIADEM. *n. ſ.* [*diadema*, Latin.]
1. A tiara; an enſign of royalty bound about the head of Eaſtern monarchs.

The ſacred *diadem* in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound. *Fairy Queen.*

A liſt the cobler's temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

A crown,
Golden in ſhew, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and ſleepleſs nights,
To him who wears the regal *diadem*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Why ſhould he raviſh then that *diadem*
From your grey temples, which the hand of time
Muſt ſhortly plant on his. *Denham's Sophy.*

Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,
And ſtopt our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a miſt before this radiant day. *Roſcommon.*

DIADE'MED. *adj.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not ſo, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's ſhrine,
Her prieſtleſs muſe forbids the good to dye,
And opes the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM. *n. ſ.* [διὰδρομος.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of one inch, an inch one tenth of a philoſophical foot, a philoſophical foot one third of a pendulum; whoſe *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one ſecond of time, or a ſixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS. *n. ſ.* [διαίρεσις.] The ſeparation or disjunction of ſyllables; as *a"er*.

DIAGNO'STICK. *n. ſ.* [διαγνωστικὸς.] A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others.

I ſhall lay down ſome indiſputable marks of this vice, that whenever we ſee the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the houſe:—let us hear your *diagnoſticks*. *Collier on Pride.*

One of our phyſicians proved diſappointed of his prognoſticks, or rather *diagnoſticks*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DIA'GONAL. *adj.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another, ſo as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monſtroſity of the badger is ill-contrived, and with ſome diſadvantage; the ſhortneſs being fixed unto the legs of one ſide, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* movers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 5.

This, and all like ſorts of ſtone that are compoſed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a *diagonal*, as horizontally and parallel to the ſide of the ſtrata. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

DIA'GONAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a ſquare into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the ſide and *diagonal* of a ſquare, whereof the *diagonal* is an inch long, he may have the idea alſo of the diviſion of that line into a certain number of equal parts. *Locke.*

DIAGONALLY. *adv.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philoſophers according to common acceptation, that is, reſpectively from one man unto another, or any conſtant ſite in each, as though that ſhould be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, ſtands athwart or *diagonally* unto the other; but were diſtinguiſhed, according unto their activity and predominant locomotion, on the either ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

DI'AGRAM. *n. ſ.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical ſcheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a ſeeming demonſtration in the mathematicks; very ſpecious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not theſe perſons make a *diagram* of theſe cogitative lines and angles, and demonſtrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? *Bentley's Sermons.*

DIAGRY'DIATES. *n. ſ.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or ſome acid, or rhubarb powder. *Floyer.*

DI'AL. *n. ſ.* [*diale*, *Skinner*.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhews the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is ſhort:
To ſpend that ſhortneſs baſely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a *dial*'s point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

If the motion be very ſlow, we perceive it not: we have no ſenſe of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the ſly ſhadow ſteals away upon the *dial*, and the quickeſt eye can diſcover no more but that it is gone. *Glanv. Sceptſ. c.* 11.

DIAL-PLATE. *n. ſ.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked.

He tells us that the two friends, being each of them poſſeſſed of one of theſe needles, made a kind of *dial-plate*, inſcribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the ſame manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary *dial-plate*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 241.

DIALE'CT. *n. ſ.* [διάλεκτος.]
1. The ſubdiviſion of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.
2. Stile; manner of expreſſion.

When themſelves do practiſe that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and thoſe words they ſhun, as if there were in them ſome ſecret ſting. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.

3. Language; ſpeech.

In her youth
There is a prone and ſpeechleſs *dialect*,
Such as moves men. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If the conferring of a kindneſs did not bind the perſon, upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the univerſal *dialect* of the world, are kindneſſes ſtill called obligations? *South's Sermons.*

DIALE'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *dialectick*.] Logical; argumental.

Thoſe *dialectical* ſubtleties that the ſchoolmen too often employ about phyſiological myſteries, are wont much more to declare the wit of him that uſes them, than increaſe the knowledge of ſober lovers of truth. *Boyle.*

DIALE'CTICK. *n. ſ.* [διαλεκτικὸς.] Logick; the act of reaſoning.

DIA'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dial*.] The ſciaterick ſcience; the knowledge of ſhadow; the act of conſtructing dials on which the ſhadow may ſhew the hour.

DIA'LIST. *n. ſ.* [from *dial*.] A conſtructer of dials.

Scientifick *dialiſts*, by the geometrick conſiderations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the ſhadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Moxon.*

DIA'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *dialogue*.] A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues

DI'ALOGUE. *n. ſ.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a converſation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praiſe of the owl and cuckow? *Shakeſpeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked ſex! Laſcivious *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

In eaſy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praiſe;
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raiſe. *Dryden.*

To DI'ALOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcourſe with another; to confer.

Do'ſt *dialogue* with thy ſhadow? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

DIALY'SIS. *n. ſ.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which ſyllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER. *n. ſ.* [διὰ and μέτρον.] The line, which paſſing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The ſpace between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy and Alfraganus, is ſeventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a groſs account, about one hundred and twenty thouſand miles. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*